

—AN ELEGANT 7 ROOM COTTAGE,
on street. Possession given October
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—SEVEN ROOM COTTAGE, 116
Troyer street. Gas and water. Jacob
City Bank building. 14

CONSTITUTION.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$10 A YEAR IN ADVANCE. THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE AT ALL TRAINS LEAVING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS: ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS ON CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 7, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and Georgia, taken at 11 o'clock, a.m.
 North and South Carolina, fair.
 Georgia: Fair weather, northerly winds.
 Florida: Fair weather, variable winds.
 Alabama and Mississippi: Fair weather, variable winds, no change in temperature.

The trustees of the Peabody fund held their annual meeting in New York yesterday.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is on a visit to Berlin, and the English press is excited over the event.

The capitalists of New York city have put up a candidate to contest the mayoralty with Henry George, the labor candidate.

The mound which marks the last resting place of the two victims of Eugene Beck must ever be an object of interest to the traveler through Cumming. The story, as told elsewhere, is brief and graphic.

Great excitement existed about the Richmond theater last night, on account of a rumor that Farrell, the colored delegate to the Knights of Labor convention, would attend and insist on being seated among the whites, but he did not make his appearance.

The details of the burning of the steamer La Mascotte, on the Mississippi river, are harrowing. Great indignation is expressed against the captain of a passing steamer, who refused to stop his vessel and assist the unfortunate until compelled to do so by threats.

The Technological School Bids.

The statement in the Macon Telegraph that Macon is bidding \$20,000, a site, and \$30,000 perpetual annuity for the technological school, calls for a review of meeting of the board of commissioners. This review shall be candid, but we trust sufficiently positive. For the truth of every item it contains we refer to the commissioners themselves.

Several months ago the board decided that the location of the school would not be auctioned off, and that one city should not be "scooped" by playing against the bid of another city. To make this decision effective, the board decided that all bids should be in on October 1st; that no bid should be received after that day. At a later meeting it was decided that no bid should be accepted after it was once filed.

On October 1st Atlanta appeared before the board, with her sister cities, ready to bid for the school. Before submitting Atlanta's bid, Mayor Hillier stated that he desired to be officially informed on certain points. "If bids are to be opened and declared as soon as received, and if you construe this day to last till 12 o'clock tonight, Atlanta will not care to put in her bid until the time has so far expired that there will be no time for any city having heard her bid to overbid her. We should like for the convenience of the commission to file our bid now. But if it is to be read and published when received, we shall have to hold it back until the other bids are filed, or until it is too late for one of our competitors to profit by the knowledge of our bid."

Mr. Harris, chairman, stated: "Atlanta and Macon have already filed their bids—Macon's bid I put in myself, and it is fixed and final." Mr. Tucker stated the same for Athens.

Mayor Hillier then asked: "No bid that is now filed can be altered or amended?" Mr. Harris replied: "None. That is the rule we have fixed." This was acquiesced in by the commission. Mayor Hillier then said: "Our principal competitors having filed their bids, and those bids being fixed and final, I herewith file Atlanta's bid." The bids were thereupon filed, opened and declared.

In a short time, precisely what Mayor Hillier had feared would happen, did happen. Some one telegraphed to Macon that Atlanta's bid was better than Macon's, and Macon thereupon went to work to amend her bid, though the commissioners had expressly said no bid should be amended.

To see the Macon committee's own words, "The committee was notified that Atlanta's bid was so far in excess of ours that there was no possible chance for Macon to secure the school unless a larger bid was made."

Now, here was a competition fairly and squarely closed. Atlanta had beaten Macon decidedly. Each city had had several months in which to make its bids under rules distinctly and positively stated. And yet, about ten o'clock that night, Macon came in with a new bid. It was sent by telegraph in these words:

"Macon, Ga., October 1, 1886.—N. E. Harris: Offer \$10,000 cash and site, city annuity perpetual."
 W. A. Hoyt, Committee.

simply a reiteration. To make this matter surer, however, Mr. Inman was requested to ask Chairman Harris as to this point. Mr. Harris replied instantly that Macon's last bid was "a new bid," and that it offered "simply the original \$10,000 cash, a site added, and \$3,000 annuity made perpetual."

This point being settled the next inquiry was as to what was meant in Macon's dispatch by "a site." Atlanta held that if this site was to exceed in value \$10,000, she would not consent for Macon's last bid to be admitted, unless she was given permission to amend her bid. Mr. Harris telegraphed to Macon and received a reply that the site would not exceed \$10,000 in cost.

Mayor Hillier then stated openly "that Atlanta having been assured that Macon stood on her offer of \$10,000 cash of a site not to exceed \$10,000 in value and a perpetual annuity of \$3,000, would not consent to Macon's last bid being considered."

These facts will be substantiated by every member of the board and by Mr. Harris himself. In the face of these facts, Macon now comes up and says her bid is "\$20,000 cash, a site, and \$3,000 annuity." Her last dispatch was clear. It said: "Offer \$10,000 cash, a site, and annuity perpetual." Mr. Harris stated specifically that this was a new bid; that it was not a supplemental bid, for supplemental bid could be considered, and that it meant what it said, "\$10,000 cash, a site, and annuity perpetual." To change this bid now to \$20,000 cash, is clearly unjust to Atlanta and to every other competitor.

Atlanta is not afraid of competition. Whenever the board puts the school up at auction, she will be ready and eager. If one city's bid is to be put against another, she will touch and go with any of them. But she went into this competition under clearly defined and positive rules. These rules she had emphasized and construed by Chairman Harris. Under these rules she clearly beat her competitors. One of these, Macon, confessing to being beaten, makes a new bid and asks that it be admitted. After having this bid closely and definitely construed by the chairman of the commission, Atlanta agrees to waive her rights and admit the new bid. Now, Macon comes up with still another bid, differing from the last bid itself as made before the commission, differing from the statement of the chairman, and puts it before the commission. We do not believe the board will consider this bid for a moment. We are sure Mr. Harris himself will not, after his statement to Atlanta that the last bid was a new bid, and that it meant only what it said in terms, \$10,000 cash, a site, and \$3,000 annuity made perpetual.

The board heard this statement and agreed to it. If Macon is now admitted with a third bid, the very best the board can do is to reopen the matter and let Atlanta have another bid. We are satisfied as the matter stands. The board should stand on the record and hold Macon's bid to what it actually was, and what the chairman declared it to be. If it permits it to vary from this even by one dollar, it should give Atlanta and Athens a chance to change their bids. All of which is submitted in fairness and equity.

A Brilliant Irishman.

Ireland has been remarkably rich in geniuses. Her sons have excelled in every kind of intellectual effort and have placed shining names in every department of literature, science, and art. But the special excellence of the Irishman is his force and facility of expression. His lively imagination, his fertile fancy, his quick, warm emotions, and his innate sense of verbal harmony are among his most fascinating characteristics. They have made him especially illustrious as poet, orator, and wit.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, one of the most distinguished of living Irishmen, who is now in this country, possesses these national traits in a remarkable degree. Before he came here he was known in America for his admirable contributions to the literature of the day. Since his arrival he has had an opportunity to exhibit his extraordinary gifts as an orator. His brief speeches at the social receptions with which New York has honored him, have sparkled with wit and eloquence. He is evidently up to the Irish standard as an after-dinner speaker.

Last Monday night Mr. McCarthy addressed a great crowd and made his first regular speech on the Irish situation. The full reports of his address cover several columns which are dotted all over with indications of the enthusiasm with which it was received. It is unnecessary to say that it was an able, eloquent plea for the cause of home rule. The method of its presentation is strikingly strong, even when read in cold type; it must have been far stronger as it fell from the lips of the orator, warm with his glowing enthusiasm.

His pictures of some contemporary English statesmen are especially interesting, because of his familiarity with his subjects. Of Lord Randolph Churchill, he said: "He is a man of great ability, of great energy, of great audacity, of high animal spirits, and of much force of character. He has all the joys, rascals, and courage of a schoolboy. Laughing, I looked at him at his worst side, from the most unfavorable point of view, one might say that he has a good deal of the animated alacrity of the monkey."

To Lord Hamilton he accords the merit of consistency, but this apparent praise gives a keener point to this invective: "He has always held to his own opinion in his own stolid way, caring nothing for Ireland but to do her injury."

Joseph Chamberlain, he says, has doomed himself by his own treachery to political extinction. He rates Lord Randolph Churchill as decidedly superior to Lord Salisbury, and remarks of the conservative: "They are led really by Lord Randolph Churchill, nominally by the marquis of Salisbury. The marquis of Salisbury is a man who, on the strength of an imposing presence and a great voice and a fine, penetrating, rasping style of speech, passes for a strong man."

The speech abounds in eloquent passages portraying the condition of Ireland and the determination of her people to have home rule. Altogether it is the most vivid picture yet presented to an American assembly of the great struggle now progressing among a kindred people. Its dramatic intensity will make the American enthusiasm in behalf of the Irish cause to a still greater height, but there is nothing in the speech to incite inconsiderate action. All through it there is an undercurrent of genial humor and cheerful determination to work bravely and wait hopefully.

Mr. McCarthy spoke without notes, and in that "free and easy" manner which in this democratic country gives greatest access to attention and conviction.

Evolution or What?

There have been frequent complaints from people of taste and culture in Atlanta in regard to the character of the theatrical entertainments that rally out every year for the purpose of making the circuit of the country. The CONSTITUTION has received these complaints on occasion, but we are less inclined to be even reasonably critical when we remember, as we are frequently compelled to do, that the sufferings of Atlanta in respect of theatrical entertainments are fairly shared by all the other cities of the country, not even excepting the great metropolis on Manhattan island.

The truth is that the very poorest companies—perhaps we should say "aggregations"—that make their way through the south by uneasy stages, come to us with the indorsement of the metropolitan critics. It is impossible to believe that this indorsement is not serious, so that we must content ourselves with what is supposed to please the fastidious taste of New York.

Such poor theatricals as we have been compelled to put up with during the past twenty years would not have been tolerated in Charleston, Savannah, or Mobile before the war. We are not complaining of our cycling Thespis here, but we are painfully reminded of her poverty and her purpose by some recent publications having their origin in New York.

It is stated that two English actresses, Miss Violet Cameron and Miss Fortescue, will shortly make their appearance on the metropolitan boards. Miss Cameron appeals to popular favor on the ground that she is an English lord, who has left his family at home. Miss Fortescue, on the contrary, expects to capture the metropolis on the ground that she insured her dresses for \$10,000. It will thus be seen that these two actresses are almost as well equipped as some of the native variety. Perhaps this is one of the results of the evolution we hear so much about.

Bad for the Knights.

The conduct of the Knights of Labor delegates from District 49, of New York, in carrying a negro delegate virtually by main force into the place set apart for the whites at the Richmond Academy of Music, cannot be too strongly condemned.

This agitation over the color question is a side issue, but it is big enough to wreck the Knights of Labor. The southern members of the order are not likely to submit to the insufferable conduct of a gang of radical cranks. They did not yield to the race equality doctrine under bayonet rule, and they are as far as ever from it now.

It is to be feared that the discussions over the race issue will continue through the present session of the convention. The cranks who compose the District 49 delegation evidently do not know how to behave when away from home, and if the other northern delegates stand by them, the only thing left for the southern delegates is to secede.

Strangers and outsiders, whether belonging to the Knights of Labor or any other order or party, must be made to understand that the southern people propose to settle their own social and race problems. It is nothing short of an outrage for a crowd of visitors in a southern community to attempt to ride rough shod over the social laws, traditions and usages of their entertainers. The manager of the Richmond theater strained his courtesy too far when he submitted to the disorderly invasion of the New York delegates. If the offense is repeated it will be hoped that the guilty ones will be pitched headlong into the street. It is better to settle this side issue at the start than to wait until it becomes serious.

One Man's Opposite Views.

The last time Dr. Talmage was in Atlanta he said to his audience at the open house: "This is the best age, the best century, the best year, the best month, the best week, the best day, the best hour and the best minute in the world's history or creation." In July or August for the doctor was then looking on the bright side of things. Last Sunday he took a look at the dark side. He said:

"As far as our materialism can judge, it seems about time for God to rise. Does it not seem to you that the abominations of this earth have gone far enough? Was there ever a time when sin was so defiant? Were there ever before so many sinners lifted toward God, telling Him to come on if He dared?"

The trouble with Dr. Talmage is that he knows no middle ground. He goes from one extreme to the other. When he said in Atlanta, "This is the best age of the world," he believed it, and he was just as much in earnest when he told the Brooklyn people that the abominations of the earth had gone so far that it was time for God to rise.

The Brooklyn preacher is like all emotional men, an optimist one day and a pessimist the next. It takes very little to revolutionize the views of such men. When they have swallowed the first syphon of the season they believe that the world will be saved. When dyspepsia seizes them in its grip, they see nothing but damnation ahead for all mankind. It is well enough to look at the dark side as well as the bright side, but there is no excuse for hysterics and convulsions.

An Enemy in the Prohibition Camp.

The prohibitionists, whether acting as a third party or with the republicans, have little to expect from Mr. Blaine. The Maine statesman avows prohibitionists stick to the republicans. He claims that prohibition started with the republicans and is indebted to them for all the progress it has made. Then he shifts his ground and says that actual prohibition of the sale of liquor never can be accomplished. When he takes the stump in Pennsylvania he will enlarge upon this view, and ask the people whether it is not better to restrict the liquor traffic than to continue advocating an impractical theory that can never be wholly realized in any place but heaven.

It will be seen from this summary of his views that Mr. Blaine is a very elastic prohibitionist. If anything, he is a high license man. He does not deserve condemnation for this, but he has no business to masquerade as a prohibitionist while he is all the time doing his best to undermine and counteract prohibition legislation. He is in the wrong camp.

BRIEFS ABOUT BOOKS.

"A Household Manual of Medicine, Surgery, Nursing and Hygiene," by Henry Hartsorn, A. M., M. D., L.D., published by Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia, is a large and handsome work of 953 pages, with eight colored plates and 263 wood cuts. It is a family medical book for daily use, and benevolence of having been carefully prepared. Of course such

A work cannot take the place of a trained physician.

It will be found a valuable guide in any family.

"The Boy's Book of Sports and Outdoor Life," edited by Maurice Thompson, published by the Century Co., New York, is a book that should be placed in every boy's hands. It contains two or three hundred illustrations, and what it fails to tell about hunting, fishing, archery, boating, camping, and all the other sports of the outdoors, is not worth knowing. It is a handsome volume, and would make a pretty gift book for youngsters.

SIXTY Ben Butler, named Elder Dana's office out by dragging a string all over the north during the last presidential campaign, he has been very quiet. We would remind B. B. that a campaign is going on in Massachusetts and the same old cat is to be amused.

This president has sent \$20 and an autograph letter to Charleston. Now, if Wiggins will attend to his own business, the city by the sea will soon be on her feet again.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX is in New York and has been writing poetry because it pays, but sometimes she writes poems for charity. She collects C. O. D., and if a publisher doesn't like her prices she boycotts him. She thinks Tennyson is the second greatest of the living poets, from which it may be inferred that she considers Mr. Ella Wheeler Wilcox the greatest.

A VERY sad scene was witnessed in a New York court a day or two ago. James Collins was on trial for the murder of his wife, and his two little sons were the witnesses against him. In the second degree and the boys were put on the stand to show mitigating circumstances, if possible. It appeared that James Collins and his wife lived a cat and dog life. The woman was a hard drinker and often sent the boys for liquor. One day, when husband and wife were alone, the wife was murdered with a baseball bat. She was found dead in bed with her little boy by her side. Her forty-year-old son, her husband, the extreme penalty in New York for murder in the second degree is twenty years imprisonment.

A GREAT many people have been expressing their opinions recently in regard to Philadelphia. We take this occasion to say that Philadelphia would be a mighty nice town if she could rid herself of all the republican bosses who have served, or who ought to serve, terms in the penitentiary. This might have the effect of decreasing the population, but the city would be helped up mightily.

LAST March a poor Cuban cigar-maker arrived in New York. He was very poor, and since his arrival in this country consumption has been making rapid inroads upon his strength and he is now entirely helpless. A few days ago some one who knew of the poor man's condition put the following advertisement in a daily paper: "Will some kindly disposed person donate an easy chair to a poor Cuban who is unable to move?" Can be seen at 35 Fulton street, Brooklyn." The appeal met a ready response. A dozen easy chairs were sent to the poor fellow, and he selected one which suited him best. Fruits and flowers were also sent and generous people called and permanent provision was made for the dying man's comfort.

THE Springfield Republican says that "the spirit of independence is abroad in Georgia." Yes, indeed. It is so very much abroad that it is scarcely heard of in the state.

J. McNEAR, of No. 11 Debevoise Place, Brooklyn, New York, is advertising for information concerning the whereabouts of Mrs. Anne Frances Barker. She disappeared about twenty-three years ago. Her uncle, William F. Prout, has lately died in New York, leaving an estate valued at \$1,300,000, which is to be divided among his nieces and nephews. Mr. Barker's part of the estate is \$100,000. Mr. Prout made his fortune in the manufacture of printing inks.

THIS paper all over the country are renewing the old discussion about Moses Handy's side whiskers. It seems hard that an overworked editor cannot cultivate side whiskers in North America without becoming the victim of Christopher Meyers.

CHRISTOPHER MEYER, a New York millionaire, was married yesterday. One of the bridal presents was a summons to answer a breach of promise suit in which a young lady, late the bride, rates her damaged feelings at \$100,000. The plaintiff in the suit is Miss Annette Schenck who says she met Mr. Meyer five years ago, but never saw him since. She says that Mr. Meyer postponed the wedding from time to time. Mr. Meyer says he never promised to marry Miss Schenck and that he will not be bulldozed into paying her any money.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

WALKER BLAINE is on his way to Chicago, having received a very good offer from a leading Chicago railroad. It is also said that he is soon to be married to a daughter of Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune.

MR. AND MRS. S. S. COX, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watson and the passengers on the steamer Champagne, which sailed from Havre on Sunday.

AT a horse trot in Belfast, Me., the other day, a crowd of about a hundred people gathered. In the second heat he led to the last quarter, where he faltered. His driver whipped him, he responded, passed under the wire, and fell dead. The crowd all made up a purse of \$100 for the owner, and the horse's entrance fee was paid.

MRS. HARRIET DEVEREE STOWE, at Hartford, regularly attends the church of which her son is pastor.

MR. HENRY DEB HORTON relates that in May, 1874, the Comte de Paris said that he did not desire exile; it would do him no good," he said, "do nothing to provoke a decree of expulsion, and getting to avoid it."

THE president will visit the fair of the Virginia State Agricultural society at Richmond, on the 11th. Mrs. Cleveland will probably accompany him.

STANLEY MATTHEWS has just returned from a wedding trip to Europe. He does not hesitate to wander about the lobby of the Fifth avenue hotel, and then enjoy a cigar.

MR. LANTIER says there is no truth in the story that the late emperor of Russia, late Prince Alexander, of Battenberg (late of Bulgaria) is 23 years old. He has been in prison for some time, but he is fairly generous in his views during his lifetime, but that was all.

It was not long enough to make a good advertisement.

COLONEL NICHOLAS SMITH, Horace Greeley's son-in-law, it is said will soon marry again. His fiancée is a wealthy heiress of Kentucky—a relative of General Carlo Gordo Williams.

MRS. KATE CHASE-SPRAGUE, is in New York with her daughter, but will return to Paris after the retirement of her father's remains in Springfield, Mass., to be buried in the family vault.

A FARMER living on the line of the Chicago and Alton road lately visited a lawyer in New York and stated his case as follows: "A train ran over and killed two hogs for me, and the company refused to pay. Now, which had I better do—dear out a rail and ditch a train, or get into a fence corner with my shotgun and pop off a couple of engineers?"

Once Mrs. Smith's advice, but he probably saved money by it.—Wall Street Daily News.

RUDOLPH FALB, a European prophet, is trying to outdo Wiggins by predicting a monster flood in 1886.

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Women are Sensitive. Subscriber, Dahlonega, Ga.: What is the proportion of suicide in the sexes? I do not seem to find any difference in elevation between the two sexes.

An Exploded Notion. Reader, Oxford, Ala.: Is the Pacific forty feet higher than the Atlantic at the isthmus? No. Recent investigations show that there is no essential difference in elevation between the two oceans.

An Illustrations Book Agent. B. B. Murphy, N. C.: Was Napoleon Bonaparte ever a book agent? Yes, and a good one.

How is It? Mr. Editor: How is it that the Y. M. C. A. building, which is built by donations from the citizens of Atlanta, cannot have an inspector that is a citizen of our place? I see that the committee has a list of names, but I do not see a man within their limits that is capable of looking after the work, and a man, too, that has had some experience in the building of a Y. M. C. A. I think they can find several men who have spent years of their life in the building trade, and their knowledge of the land and of working for the interest of Atlanta, and who are competent in every particular for the position.

Fix the Bridge. ATLANTA, Ga., October 6.—Editors CONSTITUTION: With your usual attention, in the columns of your paper to the present unsafe and dilapidated condition of the bridge over the Central and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads, the East Tennessee road very promptly attended to their part of this work, but the Central railroad having declined to give attention to theirs, necessary ordinances were passed by the board of the general council providing for the work to be finished by the city under conditions therein named. Alderman Stockstill declined the attention of the council to this matter several times, but for some reasons unknown to the writer, nothing has been done. It seems to me that if the city council would take the matter up in the way in which we have such matters attended to generally, it would be a great help to the city. If you will give space to this communication you will oblige a large number of residents of the first ward, as well as Yours truly, D. W. Greenlee, Ala.

The Rice Bird. B. W. Greenlee, Ala.: What is the difference between the rice bird, rice bird, rice bird, and the rice bird, or are all these really the same bird? The rice bird, the rice bird, the oriole and the bobolink is the same bird. It is a migratory bird, passing the winter in the West Indies or other tropical regions, coming north to the New England States and the middle of New York, where it builds its nest in meadows among the grass and renders service to the farmers by the destruction of insects and worms in the spring. In May and June the male rice bird, singing in the air with great volubility and hilarity and rising and falling as if by a series of jerks. The summer plumage of the male is mostly black, variegated with white on the shoulder blades and tail coverts, and yellow, which it exchanges in July or August for a plumage like that of the female. This is marked with several shades of brown or buff, yellow, and light green, and is very striking. About the middle of June the birds cease to sing, become gregarious and move in large flocks to the middle of the field. They are called rice birds in the South, where many of them are shot for the table in autumn. They are known by the name principally in Maryland, although the term "oriole" is used here as well as in New York and the middle of New York. In the latter part of autumn immense flocks of them attack the rice crops of South Carolina, where they receive the name of rice birds, rice-bunting or rice-troop. A. S. Johnson, a popular series of readers, has given a corresponding account of the fate of this gourmand. The rail or rarer (the same thing) is the English name for various species of the family. 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G. W. ADAIR.

GEORGIA STATE FAIR,

Under the Auspices of the

GEORGIA

THE AGRICULTURAL

SOCIETY.

Will open at

CENTRAL CITY PARK

MACON GA.

OCTOBER 25TH, 1886,

And continue

TWO WEEKS

on the grounds at Central City

will, for two weeks, pre-

sent a complete display of

GEORGIA'S RESOURCES.

\$10,000 Cash

erred in premiums. Every

partment of industry, agri-

cultural, mining and mechan-

ical will be fully represented.

The display of

LIVE STOCK

Will be interesting.

ACES EVERY DAY

Trotting or running.

ATHLETIC SPORTS

and many other features of

interest.

Premium Lists can be ob-

tained by addressing-

E. C. GRIER,

Secretary,

Macon, Ga.

Inquiries for space, etc.,

could be addressed to

PEARCE HORNE,

General Superintendent,

Macon, Ga.

THE CONSTITUTION.

ADVERTS FOR TO-DAY, OCTOBER 7.

ATLANTA RIFLES AT ARMORY AT 8 P. M.

Two Years Back—Mafia Posing Being

W. C. T. U. AT V. M. C. A. ROOMS, AT 3:30

W. M.

THROUGH THE CITY.

Paragraphts Caught on the Fly by the

Constitution Reporters.

DR. JOSEPH H. MORRIS, Dr. Joseph H. Mor-

ris, former pastor of the First Presbyterian

church, this city, is seriously ill in Geor-

gia, Kentucky. His recovery is extremely

uncertain.

A FEMALE BLIND TROUSER—Lucy McCall,

aged 60, who was arrested several months

ago for selling liquor without license and

giving 20th August, made motion for

new trial, which was overruled. A bill of

exceptions has been filed and the case will

be tried to the supreme court.

FOR THE SCHOOL—Four additional sub-

scriptions were received yesterday by Captain

Lowry to the fund to secure the location

of the school of technology. The subscrip-

tion amounted to two hundred and twenty-

five dollars and was from: W. L. Trayham,

\$20; T. A. Langston, \$50; J. M. High, \$50;

J. H. Goldsmith, \$25.

DEATH OF COLONEL E. B. WALKER—Yester-

day afternoon at half past two o'clock Col-

onel E. B. Walker died at his home in Kirk-

land of an illness of only a few days. Col-

onel Walker was a gentleman who won the

affection and confidence of all. He was a

member of the V. M. C. A. association. Funeral notice

will be given.

A CAT IN A TRUNK—A day before yesterday

an old woman named Kimball for a night's

stay. When she opened her trunk and began

unpack it she was startled by a cat which

jumped out suddenly. The cat was quickly

rescued as a member of the household, and

was sent back home by express. The lady

remained in her room yesterday.

THE TECHNOLOGICAL COMMISSION—The

members of the technological commission will

begin their work of inspecting the differ-

ent sites offered for the school of technology.

They will meet at Pendleton this morning,

and go from that place to Athens this after-

noon. Tomorrow they will visit Milledgeville,

whence they will go to Macon, where they

will remain through Saturday. The commis-

sion will meet in Atlanta next week, upon a

day yet to be fixed.

THE BALANCE PAID—The defunct bank of

Georgia, which was a state depository, owed

the state \$10,000. Governor McDaniel and At-

torney General Anderson labored assiduously to

recover the amount, and have at last suc-

ceeded. Yesterday Colonel Sam Morgan, of Rome,

paid three thousand dollars to Attorney Gen-

eral Anderson, which was the balance remain-

ing unpaid. The \$10,000, including the

same paid yesterday, were recovered from

the estates of the bank.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING—The quarterly

meeting of the Georgia Association of the

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COURT CULLINGS.

BUSINESS DISPOSED OF YESTER-

DAY IN THE VARIOUS COURTS.

Judge Newman and the Moonshiners in the United

States Court—Judge Clark gives Two Boys

Two Years Back—Mafia Posing Being

tried for Infanticide—City Court.

Judge Newman is making it exceedingly

warm for violators of the internal revenue

laws.

He is sending a large number of boarders

to the hotel de Fulton county, and most of

them will remain more than a month whether

they like the accommodations or not.

It is evident that Judge Newman is going

to do his part toward suppressing the making

of illicit whisky, and he has announced the

fact to those interested.

When court convened yesterday morning

the trial of the case of John McCall, of Frank-

lin county, charged with illicit distilling, was

resumed. McCall's most important witness,

Willis Dyer,

HAD BEEN MURDERED,

and the case appeared a bad one against Mc-

Call. When McCall was arrested he was car-

ried before Commissioner Gaston (at Gaines-

ville) and though the evidence was not strong,

he was bound over. A few weeks after the

trial Dyer, his main witness, was waylaid and

killed. Dyer had been to mill, and while re-

turning home was waylaid and shot from

behind. It was never found out who killed

him. The jury found a verdict against McCall

for removing, and he was sentenced to two

months in prison and to pay a fine of \$100.

J. N. Wiseman pleaded guilty to illicit dis-

tilling and working, sentence for one month

and \$100 fine and costs. J. S. Franklin, charged

with illicit distilling and working, sentence

four months, \$100 fine. The cases of

Newton, West and others, charged with con-

spiracy, and Edward W. Holladay, charged

with perjury, were not pressed. The court

adjourned, pending the introduction of testi-

mony against Joseph F. Coker, charged with

illicit distilling and working.

DISTRICT COURT.

The jury in the cases of Ben Hand, Aaron

Cox and Rufus Gay, charged with working in

illicit distilling, found them guilty. They

were each sentenced to one month in jail.

The following pleas of guilty were entered:

Hiram Vanders, charged with illicit retailing

and removing, sentenced to two months and

\$100 fine. Green McKee, charged with

illicit working, sentence one month.

B. W. Hendricks, illicit distilling, four

months, \$100 fine. Milton Bruce, illicit work-

ing, one month; Jesse Ramsey, illicit work-

ing, two months; James James, illicit distilling,

four months, \$100 fine; W. Hugh Hendricks,

illicit distilling, four months, \$100 fine; Hor-

Waters, illicit retailing, two months, \$100;

Willie Ramsey, illicit distilling, two months

\$100; Freeman Brewer, illicit working, one

month; William Parker, illicit work-

ing, one month; Peter Hendricks, illicit work-

ing, one month.

The district court jury were out when court

adjourned on the case of McCall, charged

with working in illicit distilling.

Spencer M. Smith, of Toccoa, was admitted

to practice in United States circuit and dis-

trict courts.

The Superior Court.

The state charging received reinforcement

yesterday from Fulton county. Two

negro boys, brothers, Henry and Nathan Wor-

than, were sentenced two years each for as-

sault with intent to murder.

The evidence in the case showed that the

two boys, with Tom Lewis, a chum, attended

a dance somewhere near Jamestown. The

three boys were drinking and after the dance

surged down the street. At this time a man

and girl one of the boys jerked the girl's

bat off and threw it into the street. The

man, James McKee, who was with the girl,

proceeded against such conduct and asked

the boys to desist.

Henry and Nathan Worthan, who were on

McKee with a stick and knife and used him

STILSON JEWELER,

Removed to 55 Whitehall Street,

New and Full Line of Watches, Dia-

monds, Jewelry, Silverware, Clocks

Cases, etc., etc.

New Goods and New Store, but now, as heretofore

Reliable Goods, Fair Dealings and Bottom

Prices.

ment and ethics of the American nation, In-

dian history and education.

3. Remarkable products of American litera-

ture and science, pictures of distinguished

Americans.

Commissioner Henderson hopes to interest

the German-American citizens of Atlanta in

the enterprise, and will be glad to have them

confer with him on the subject.

His stock of preserves is unrivalled, and

comprises the following in bulk and glass:

Peaches, strawberries, grapes, pineapples, apri-

cots, raspberries, pears and quinces.

Among his special specialties, note the follow-

ing, and ask yourself: if you should not trade

with Mayson:

Pickles of every kind, imported and Amer-

ican; peaches, apricots and peaches in sweet

pickles; currants, pears, pineapples, peach

quince and apple jelly; orange marmalade;

pineapple jam; whole chow; ginger pickles;

glacé fruits, cake jelly; currant jam; lemon

lemon jelly, and preserves of all kinds.

Besides these goods, Mr. Mayson's stock of

family groceries cannot be excelled.

7th p 1w

Bought Out the Business.

Hutchinson Bros., the Whitehall street drug-

gists, have purchased from the "Elder Flour com-

pany," of this city, the right to manufacture

"Elder's Brand" Flour, a proprietary

preparation for chapped hands. Dr. Pope has

been manufacturing the article for fifteen years

and has built up for it a more than local reputa-

tion.

Cotton Gin Ribs.

For any gin seed old one for sample. Gin belting

Shaffling, pulleys, etc. Injectors Ejectors and

their parts, valves, fitting and pump.

Engines, gins and presses. In stock for prompt

shipment. Geo. R. Lombard & Co., F. M. & B. Works,

and gin supply house, Augusta, Ga.

